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Poetry.

MOUNTAIN MUSINGS.

The lordly merchant, in his hall,
Recounts his gains with pride;
His tales of spice, his gems of price,
And wharf, and warehouse wide,
His feastings on his dairy fare,
He quaffs the blood red wine;
And yet he loathes to give;
Nor would I change for mine!
With bosom light and spirit free,
To wander where I may,
Up to the hills, and couched on heath,
To view the hamlets spread beneath,
And blue lakes, far away.
Oh, lowland meads, and marble domes,
Still craves yon vale;
But never yet on mountain top
Was born or dwelt a slave.
On mountain peak the prophet first
God's awful mandates bore;
On mountain peak the dove direct,
That flew the Deluge o'er,
Then yes, whose hearts doth weary beat,
With care or sorrow given,
Come, climb with me Silve's Cullen's brow;
And let your thoughts, like Titans, now
Ascend from thence to heaven!
The scholar hath a quiet look
Within his cloistered cell;
He pores o'er some goodly book
Till dusk the vesper bell;
But though his life untroubled flows,
Like gentle streams, that glide
All smooth and still through level plains,
With sunshine on their tide,
That student pale I envy not—
Such guile I'll neither take,
Oh, better far the wave-tossed lake,
The pine crown'd crag, the forest brake,
And step o'er heather free!
The trickling rill that cools your lips,
Soft flowing through the glen;
Or else the spring that bursts from rocks,
Like tears from rugged men;
Hath Cyprus woe such dower sweet,
Or strops of Melville's
Pleashed ever Abbott, like those hills,
So true a homelife!
Then in their Sabbath solitude,
Go, often meditate;
And when your lesson right is read,
The valley slopes then boldly tread,
A wiser man, in heart and head,
To wrestle with your fate!

Agriculture.

PUMPKINS FOR MILK COWS.—Many of our dairymen are in the habit of raising pumpkins for fall feeding to their milk cows, which they find are eaten with great relish, and help very much to keep them in milk, both before and after the season of parturition is over. It is important that the pumpkins which are generally allowed to grow all winter, should be made to milk on as late as possible in the fall, and by the use of pumpkins stored away for the purpose, we have known them to milk well into the first of January, and at least two months longer than they otherwise would. Moderate feeding with them should be commenced early in October, even while nature is plenty. The variety or change of food, which for man is desirable to promote appetite and relish, is generally unthought of or neglected when applied to stock, but we think is of some importance. Every farmer has observed how eagerly cattle will embrace the chance of a fresh field of clover, when turned into even from an abundance of more nutritious and valuable natural grasses, and we think an occasional feeding of some corn fodder, pumpkins, cabbages, &c., even when nature is plenty, increases the appetite and promotes health and thrift. A very large quantity of pumpkins can be grown among the corn with but trifling expense, and we would recommend farmers to experiment in the fall with feeding them to their cows, so that if they prove as valuable as we have found them, a larger quantity may be raised for this purpose another season.

FALL PLANTING OF POTATOES.—A gentleman writes in the Maine Farmer:—"I have, last fall, some potatoes in the ground, and they were more than as big as any others." He strongly recommends to farmers to plant some in the fall and try the experiment. I have seen some that others have raised, he says, by planting in the fall, and they were excellent. Better potatoes than he ever saw before. Very large, sound and handsome. We have no doubt of the truth of this statement. Potatoes planted in the fall, however, should be put in deep, embedded in abundance of good horse manure, and a ridge raised upon each row. In early spring, this ridge should be removed and the plants will soon make their appearance some two or three weeks earlier than those planted in the spring.—*Geo. Th.*

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Next to the august name of the President should be mentioned that great man who, as a statesman, towered above all his contemporaries, even in that assembly of great men—Alexander Hamilton.

This eminent person is probably less well known to the nation at the present day, than most of the leading statesmen of the Revolution. There are causes for this in his history. He never attained to that high office which has conferred celebrity on inferior men. The political party of which he was one of the founders and one of the chief leaders, became unpopular with the great body of his countrymen before it was extinct. His death, too, at the early age of forty-seven, while it did not leave an unfinished character, left an unfinished career, for the contemplation of posterity. In this respect, his fate was unlike that of nearly all his most distinguished contemporaries. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, and in fact almost all the prominent statesmen of the Revolution, died in old age or advanced life, and after the circle of their public honors and usefulness had been completed.

Hamilton was cut off at a period of life when he may be said to have had above a third of his best activity yet before him; and this is doubtless one cause why so little is popularly known, by the present generation, of him who was by far the greatest statesman of the revolutionary age.

It is known, indeed, traditionally, what a thrill of horror—what a sharp, terrible pang—ran through the nation, proving the comprehension of the entire people of what Burr took from his country and the world, that important life. In the most distant extremities of the Union, men felt that one of the first intellects of the age had been extinguished. From the utmost activity and public consideration, in the fullness of his strength and usefulness, the bullet of a duellist had taken the first statesman in America—a man who, while he had not been without errors, and while his life had not been without mistakes, had served his country, from his boyhood to that hour of her bitter bereavement, with an elevation of purpose and a force of intellect never exceeded in her history, and which had caused Washington to lean upon him and to trust him, as he trusted and leaned upon no other man, from first to last. The death of such a man, under such circumstances, cast a deep gloom over the face of society, and Hamilton was mourned by his contemporaries with a sorrow founded on a just appreciation of his greatness, and of what they owed to his intellect and character. But by the generations that have succeeded he has been less intimately known than many of his compatriots, who have lived longer, and reached stations which he never occupied.

His great characteristic was his profound insight into the principles of government. The sagacity with which he comprehended all systems, and the thorough knowledge he possessed of the working of all the free institutions of ancient and modern times, united with a singular capacity to make the experience of the past bear on the actual state of society, rendered him one of the most useful statesmen that America has known. Whatever in the science of government had already been ascertained; whatever the civil condition of mankind in any age had made practicable or proved abortive; whatever experience had demonstrated; whatever the passions, the interests, or the want of men had made inevitable—he seemed to know intuitively. But he was no theorist. His powers were all eminently practical. He detected the vice of theory instantly, and shattered it with a single blow.

His knowledge, too, of the existing state of his own and other countries was not less remarkable than his knowledge of the past. He understood America as thoroughly as the wisest of his contemporaries, and he comprehended Europe more completely than any other man of that age upon this continent.

To these characteristics he added a clear logical power in statement, a vigorous reasoning, a perfect frankness and moral courage, and a lofty disdain of all the arts of a demagogue. His eloquence was distinguished for correctness of language and distinctness of utterance, as well as for grace and dignity.

In theory, he leaned decidedly to the constitution of England as the best form of civil polity for the attainment of the great objects of government. But he was not, on that account, less a lover of liberty than those who favoured more popular and democratic institutions. His writings will be searched in vain for any disregard of the natural rights of mankind, or any insensibility to the blessings of freedom. It was because he believed that those blessings can be best secured by government in which a change of rulers is not of frequent occurrence, that he had so high an estimate of the English constitution. At the period of the convention, he held that the chief

want of this country was a government into which the element of a permanent tenure of office could be largely infused; and he read in the convention—as an illustration of his views, but without pressing it—a plan by which the executive and the Senate could hold their offices during good behavior. But the idea, which has sometimes been promulgated, that he desired the establishment of a monarchical government in this country, is without foundation. At no period of his life did he regard that experiment as either practicable or desirable.—*Curtis.*

COURTING IN CHURCH.

An eccentric rector remarked a gentleman at church who was not a parishoner, but who, Sunday after Sunday, placed himself in a pew adjoining that of a young widow. On the first occasion he detected him, and drawing the lady's glove off the back of the pew, where she was accustomed to place it, (Her hand and arm were delicately fair.) By-and-bye, the lady's prayer-book fell—of course accidentally—from the edge of her pew into the gentleman's. He picked it up, found a leaf turned down, and scanned a passage which evidently caused a smile of complacency. Our minister saw all their movements, and continued to watch them with a scrutinizing eye, for two successive Sundays. On the third, as soon as the collects were read, and while the beadle yet obviously waited to attend him to the chancel, our eccentric pastor, in a strong and distinct voice, said:

"I publish the bans of marriage between M—— and H——, (deliberately pronouncing the names of the parties.) If any of you know any just cause," &c.

The eyes of the whole congregation were turned on the widow and the gay Lothario; the lady suffused with blushes, and the gentleman crimsoned with anger; she fanning herself with vehemence, and he opening and shutting the pew-door with rage and violence. The minister, meanwhile, proceeded through his accustomed duties with the same decorum and ease as if perfectly innocent of the agitation he had excited. The sermon pronounced at the service ended, away to the vestry rushed the parties at the heels of the pastor.

"Who authorized you, sir, to make such a publication of bans?" demanded they both in a breath.

"Authorized me?" said he, with a state that heightened their confusion.

"Yes, sir, who authorized you."

"Oh," said the minister, with a glance alternately at each, "if you don't approve of it, I'll forbid the bans next Sunday."

"Sir," said the lady, "you have been too officious already—nobody requested you to do any such thing; you had better mind your own business."

"Why my pretty dear," said he, "patting her on the cheek, 'what I have done is all in the way of business, and if you do not like to wait for three publications, I advise you, sir, (turning to the gentleman), to procure the license, the ring, and the fee, and then the whole may be settled as soon as to-morrow."

"Well," replied the gentleman, addressing the lady, "with your permission I will get them, and we may be married in a day or two."

"Oh, you may both do as you please," pettishly, yet nothing loth, replied the widow.

It was a day or two after that the license was procured. The parson received his fee, the bridegroom his bride, and the widow for the last time threw her gloves over the pew, and it was afterwards said, all parties were satisfied.

AN INVITATION TO DINNER.

It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any one to dine with him. "I'll pay a wager," said a wag, "I get an invitation from him."—"The wager being accepted, he goes the next day to the rich man's house, about the time he was known to dine and tells the servant that he must speak with his master immediately, for that he could save him a thousand pounds."—"Sir," said the servant to his master, "here is a man in a great hurry to speak with you; who says he can save you a thousand pounds." Out comes the master, "What is that you say, Sir—that you can save me a thousand pounds?"—"Yes, Sir, I can—but I see you are at dinner; I will go myself and dine, and call again."—"O pray sir, come in and take a dinner with me."—"Sir I shall be troublesome."—"Not at all." The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over, and the family retired, "Well, Sir," said the man of the House now to our business. Pray let me know how I am to save this thousand pound?"—"Why, sir," said the other, "I hear you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage."—"I have."—"And that you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds."—"I do so."—"Why, then, Sir, let me have her, and I will take her with nine thousand." The master of the house rose in a passion and turned him out of doors.

Historical.

The following copy of Comer's Diary was made from the original, now in the archives of the R. I. Historical Society, some months since, by Rev. HENRY JACKSON, and since that time it has been in our hands for publication.

October, 1711. I think this month was the great fire in Boston in a very dreadful manner, about 100 houses burnt, together with the old Meeting-House and Town-House. A drunken woman living near the Meeting-House carelessly set some oakum on fire and so fired her house, &c.

June, 1725. This month I was invited by the town to keep the Public School, which I accepted, and for that service to have 44 pounds a year, tho' I engaged only for one quarter.

Thursday, December 16, 1725. This day two men and a lad were drowned in the harbour between the fort and the town: the canoe in which they were sinking under them. The Lord's Day following, I improved that word "Boast not thyself of to-morrow."

September, 1726. About the middle of this month one Hannah Suderick, a disconsolate young woman, as is supposed, drowned herself about 11 of the clock at night. The town was alarmed by the beat of the drum (the ground why, not certainly known.) And in the afternoon of the next day one Catharine Cook attempted the like action, but was discovered after she had fallen down in the water, but upon examination before Edward Thurston, Assistant, and Job Lawton, Just. of the Peace, she seemed to be under the power of Satan in a very awful manner.

On the evening of the Lord's Day between 8 and 9 of the clock, towards the close of this month, appeared a very remarkable rainbow in the North-West.

December. What I had for support from my people this year, both from the Church and Congregation amounts to \$52.14s. 6d.

January, 1727. In the latter end of this month, on the Lord's Day, A. M., several men went into a boat to attempt a vessel bound to sea, and coming from the vessel, near her side, the boat overset and 3 men were drowned, (one of whom was a man which a little time before was remarkably preserved 18 days in a long boat at sea with Capt. Moot) the other 3 were taken up alive by the ferry boat. One of them taken up alive was William Pinnegar. One of them drowned was Thomas Weeden. Oh that men would hear and fear, and do no more so wickedly.

Thursday, February 2, 1727. This night about 12 of the clock my first son was born, whom I named John.

Lord, enable me now to give it up to thee: I do so in the arms of faith and prayer bring it to thee; acknowledge it as thy child, make it one of the lambs of thy fold, let it be instructed in covenant blessing, and since the blessing of Abraham comes on the gentiles thro' faith, grant in thy own time this great gospel blessing. Enable me by thy grace to bring it up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; let its original guilt be done away that cleaves to it by nature. Sanctify it from the birth to thyself—lay thy hand of blessing on it—let thy grace be glorified in it eternally. I bring this young child to Jesus; I pray thee under thy wing in thy own time bestow suitable graces on it, that it may be made a visible pillar in thy kingdom of grace, and in that trained up for the kingdom of thy glory for the Lord Jesus sake. Amen.

February 2, 1727. This evening a train of combustible matter was laid under the floor of the Old Church porch and set on fire, but was timely discovered so that little hurt was done by it. It was a very evil act.

May. This month the new English Church was first met in.

July 28. This day was exceeding uncommon heat here, and continued until August the 7th. Many died with the extremity in some places.

August. On the 1, 2, 3 was the most constant and awful lightning almost all the night with little or no migration, to the great amazement of the whole inhabitants. It was universal in all places.

Thursday, 5. This day Mr. John Adams came to town to preach as an assistant to Mr. Clapp.

August 24. This day our rightful Sovereign King George the 2d was proclaimed here; before which on the same day the funeral ceremony of King George the first was solemnized. He died June 15th before.

All things on this occasion was performed with the greatest accuracy the circumstances would admit. On the Lord's Day following

Lord's Day, 31. I preached from these words (Kings 1, 24.) God save King Solomon.

Lord's Day, 29. This evening two ministers came to see me, viz: Mr. Devotion and Mr. Hopkins, and while they were with me, as it happened, the glorious God, who is a God doing wonders, as well as glorious in holiness, shook the earth terribly; 'tis the most remarkable earthquake ever known in New England; it came on about 10 of the clock in a calm night: it was universal through the whole continent: it awoke many that were asleep.

This night, Oct. 28, 1727, is a night to be remembered, and the circumstances of it to be transmitted to posterity. O! awful season; and yet God remembered mercy in the midst of judgment; little or no hurt was done here in New England, tho' much in some other places, as in the West India Islands and at Martinico.

Lord's Day, November 5, 1727. Mr. John Callender preached in my congregation in my absence. This day I publicly improved on the account of the earthquake that word, Acts 16, 26. "Suddenly there was a great earthquake."

Monday, 13. This day A. M. a boat (overst at Point Judith with 4 persons on board; there being another boat in company but could not help them, but got soon to town and informed; and with almost speed a sloop went out, and about 8 of the clock in the evening found them lying on the side of the boat with the sea washing over them, having lain 7 or 8 hours, and notwithstanding the coldness of the season, and the extreme difficulties they were exposed to, thro' God's goodness all were brought safe to town.

Wednesday, 15. This morning about break of day a stranger newly from England who kept at Mr. Thomas Richardson's (who had been observed to labour under melancholy) got out of his bed and went down in his shirt and threw himself into the well, and was there found drowned.

December. This month one King, a workman at the fort, going thither from the point in a canoe which overset, and he was soon taken up dead.

This year proved troublesome to the state of this Colony which was in a disservice. For on the 15th of May, 1727, many supporters of the State taken away in one year, as in this remarkable year; it looks like a sad token of God's displeasure. Major Holden, Assistant, first of all, about the month of December. The Honorable Samuel Cranston, Governor, April 26. Edward Thurston, Assistant, in the same month.

At the election in May the Honourable Joseph Jenks, Deputy Governor, was chosen Governor in chief. Mr. Jonathan Nichols, Asst. was chosen Deputy Governor; he was called from his office by death in July following. He put down one and set up another.

King George the First, July the 15th, left his temporal and exchanged, I trust, for an eternal crown of glory.

This year is the most wonderful that ever I knew; this remarkable year 1727; in the memory of man there never was such a one known here. In July, heat; in August, lightning; in September, wind; in October, earthquake; each of these in a very admirable manner; four were drowned accidentally as some term it, one willfully.

This year my ministry was crowned with some success through the divine blessing upon it. I received to the Lord's table 7 persons, 4 of whom I baptized and 3 were baptized by other administrators.

What I had for support from my people, from the church and congregation, amounts to 93£. 12s. 4d.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1728. This night Mary Dye went and drowned herself, as the jury gave it; but most concluded she was murdered by her husband; one of her arms was broken, and on that arm appeared 10 black and blue stripes. She was not found until Friday, 19th. If she drowned herself 'tis concluded her husband's ill-carriage was the cause.

Lord's Day, 21. This day a separation was made in Mr. Clapp's congregation on the account of his refusing that Mr. John Adams should settle with him, and so Mr. Adams preached in the school-house belonging to that Society.

Lord's Day, 28. This morning just about break of day a small shock of an earthquake was felt here.

Tuesday, April 2. This day a number of Presbyterian ministers came to town to regulate the affairs of Mr. Clapp's congregation. Note they set out from their respective homes the day before; upon which one that was for Mr. Clapp said he remembered they set out to engage in the work they effected, the first of April.

Lord's Day, April 7, 1728. This evening a schooner from the bay, under the command of Capt. James Enmitt, in a mighty storm of wind accompanied with rain was cast on shore on a sandy beach at Westerly, in this Colony, and all got on shore, being six in number, (save one Indian who was drowned in the vessel). There were 4 Englishmen and one Indian; the 4 were so far spent with the difficulties of the storm, after they had travelled some distance from the wreck dropped down

dead, a little space from each other: the Indian travelled a great part of the night till he found a hay-stack, under which he sheltered till day and then gave information, so that they were all taken up and decently buried.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND. 1697.

Touching the Public Treasurer.

Be it enacted that the Public Treasurer shall only receive such fines forfeitures, amercements and taxes as fall upon such as are not within the liberties of the three towns specified in the charter and Warwick that is invested with the like privileges and power. And that the towns mentioned shall receive and keep safe in their custody all fines, forfeitures amercements thereof until they be called for by the authority from England but if upon our humble petition they be granted to the colony then shall they enjoy them as a help in their Government as their custom forever more-over that what comes into the public Treasury in the General Assembly.

Touching the General Sergeant.

Be it enacted by this present Assembly that he that is chosen General Sergeant shall be an able man of estate for so sought a Sheriff to be whose place he supplies, whose office shall be to attend all colony courts of trial and to serve either by himself or the Sergeants of each town all writs original or judicial, who having arrested a man for that which he is bailable, he shall take bail by an obligation to himself with sufficient sureties. The condition of which shall be to make appearance in the place and at the time the bill, writ or warrant specifies. He shall also gather up all the fines forfeitures and amercements that are made at the colony court of trial, and shall return them faithfully into the Treasury to which they appertain when he is chosen he shall be solemnly engaged to exact no more than his wages, and to take no more than is specified. For every default in the performance of the said duties, he shall be liable to treble damages and forfeit forty pounds, twenty whereof is the King's custom and £20 shall be to the party that sueth, and he that summons or doth arrest without warrant shall be imprisoned till he pay to the party grieved £10 his costs and damages and £20 to the King sec 43. El. 6. he shall also have the charge of the prison for the colony and the prisoners therein.

But for as much as justice cannot be yet had in the General Court of judicature notwithstanding these officers, without plunders and tryers. Be it enacted, that there shall be both and rules given for their orderly proceedings.

Touching the Inquest or Tryers.

To save needless expenses and travels be it enacted by the authority of this present Assembly, that all traitors, felons and such as are suspected thereof shall be indicted by 12 or 16 honest and lawful men of and also in the town where the person was taken or of and in the town where his trial shall be and at the court of trial.

And that three of the most sufficient and least suspicious person in each town be chosen by the townsmen ten days before and sent to that court to attend the trial of such matters as shall be presented, and that these be returned and arrayed by the General Sergeant, so that the parties may have acknowledgement of them four days before the session of the justices upon pain of £2.

And that they that be chosen be neither old men above 70 years, nor mean men, nor such as have a charter of exemption, nor an indictor in the deliverance of an indictment.

And be it further enacted that no man shall pass upon the life of a man in this colony nor in plea real nor pursue in in any issue joined that amounts in the damage to the value of 40 marks, nor touching forcible entry nor touching riots who is not clearly worth £40 nor in small-er matter in the town that is not clearly worth £20 and be it further enacted that men have their peremptory and other challenges to the full as they have them in England. Where for petty treason, murder and felony they may challenge to the number of 20: Sec 32: H. S. 3. And be it enacted that the inquest upon the trial of persons indicted of felony shall either allow or reject the witnesses according to their consciences of all or the major part of the 4 Jac. 3:

And be it further enacted that the inquest being thus chosen by the towns and summoned by the Sergeant in case any of them appear not, their room shall be supplied by such among those that stand about or that live in the same town (and they refusing the same fine) where the colony court of trial is held and every man so chosen and summoned, and appears not shall loose and forfeit 5s. or what he might have got if he had attended the service which the court shall determine

which by a distring from the court the Sergeant shall require and levie and deliver it into the Treasury to which it belongs.

And be it further enacted by the authority of this present Assembly that if any false verdict be given in any action suit or demand either in this or any other court of the colony in any thing personal as trespass, debt, difference &c. The party grieved shall have a writ of attainst out of this court of the colony putting in sufficient security against each party giving in such an untrue verdict whereby the parties shall be summoned by great distresses, and in case the thing in demand and the verdict surmounts £40 to the 3 able men of each town shall be added 12 of the same town where the colony court of trial shall be, being worth 3 score pounds a piece, if such and so many are to be had, and in case they find they gave an untrue verdict every one of the former inquest shall forfeit £20, £10 whereof in the King's custom and £10 shall go to the party grieved that sues for it, he shall also not be of credence neither shall his solemn testimony be taken in any court until the colony release him. But if either the demand or verdict be under £40, then shall the inquest be worth £50 a man and every one of the petty inquest being found shall forfeit £5, with the punishment as is before specified Sec H. S. 3: 37: H. S. 5. And in case he that sues for the writ attainst makes it not good every party attained may have his action against him and recover sufficient damages.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Laws of R. Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly October Session, A. D. 1854
AN ACT in amendment of the several acts heretofore passed for the preservation of oysters and other shell fish within this State.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Section 1. Hereafter the Commissioners of Shell Fisheries of the State shall have the power to appoint two suitable persons as watchmen, whose duty it shall be to maintain watch over the oyster banks, and to prevent the taking of oysters in violation of the laws of this State, in Providence River, known as Great Point.

Sec. 2. Such watchmen shall be commissioned by the said Commissioners for a term not exceeding the political year for which said Commissioners are elected, but either of them may be removed by the Commissioners at any time for misbehavior or neglect of duty, and others appointed and commissioned in their stead; and any person so appointed and commissioned, as aforesaid, shall have during his continuance in office all the power and authority of a police constable of the city of Providence.

Sec. 3. Said Commissioners shall have power to provide a boat, with suitable accommodations, for said watchmen, to be located on said fishery, and the cost of providing and maintaining the same, as well as the compensation which said watchmen shall receive, as determined by the Commissioners, shall be defrayed by a tax to be assessed by said Commissioners on each oyster lot on said fishery.

Sec. 4. Said Commissioners shall give one week's notice by public advertisement of their intention to assess said tax, and shall, after the same is assessed, give in the same manner notice of the amount of the same, and when and where payable, for at least three consecutive weeks. Sec. 5. If the lessee of any oyster lot which is payable as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay said assessment within the time designated by the said Commissioners, it shall be lawful for said Commissioners to determine his lease, and to dispose of his lot to any other person, according to the acts to which this act is in amendment, as if he were unoccupied ground.

True copy—attest.

WM. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS respecting the officers, soldiers and others who served in the war of 1812.
Resolved, That in the disposal of the public lands by the Congress of the United States, the claims of the surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors who served in the war of 1812, and of the widows and legal representatives of such deceased officers, soldiers and sailors, ought not to be disregarded or overlooked, and that all such officers, soldiers and sailors, and widows and legal representatives, should be entitled to the same bounty from the general government as has been extended to the soldiers in the late Mexican war.

Resolved, That the benefits of the pension system, which was established for the soldiers of the war of the Revolution, should be extended to the officers, soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to their respective widows.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are requested to lay them before the respective Houses, and to each of the Governors of the several States.

True copy—attest.

WM. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

Whereas, the waters of Narragansett Bay afford peculiar advantages for a depot for a national marine, suited not only to the present, but to the future exigencies of the United States; and whereas, it is understood that the several commissions heretofore appointed to make reconnoissances thereof, for that purpose, under the direction of the Navy Department, have uniformly recommended to the government such an establishment within the jurisdiction of this State; and whereas, the demand which a Navy Yard would create, not only for the manufacturing industry, but for the products of the soil, would eminently contribute to the general prosperity of the citizens of this State, as well as serve to strengthen their relations with the other members of the Federal Union; therefore,

Resolved, That in case the government of the United States should deem it expedient to establish a naval depot within this State, the General Assembly will consent to the purchase of any land that may be requisite or convenient for the connected therewith, and will cede to the United States, according to the provisions of the Federal constitution thereof.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor transmit the copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective Houses.

True copy—attest.

WM. R. WATSON, Sec'y.

A man behind time should be fed on catch-up.

A fool's heart is ever dancing on.

Fears are entertained, and not without ground, that the American Arctic Expedition is frozen in the ice, and that the explorers have no means of returning to the United States.

The account of the Conversion of Bishop CLARE crowded out of our columns last week, appears today copied from the Providence Journal.

The Supreme Court have appointed GEORGE VAUGHAN and BENJ. B. HOWLAND, Esqrs., to admit to bail persons imprisoned in Newport upon criminal process, except for treason, murder, robbery, rape and burglary.

A letter from Washington says :—From present appearances, the total repeal of the duty on coal will be carried by a large majority."

The interest on the money in the Su
Treasury, amounts to about \$5000 pe
day

lord is reported to have been settled by a concession of some of the Bishop's claims. He concedes to the people the privilege of managing their own financial affairs. 2d, The laity appoint a Committee to take future charge of the revenues of the Church, pay the amount allowed to priests, with other necessary expenses, and render proper vouchers and ample statements.

mistake at the recent election. Having prepared his ballot and written a dunning letter to a delinquent debtor, he deposited each in an envelope and then dropped the duo into the ballot box and the ballot into the post office, afterwards retiring to his home with the proud consciousness of having discharged his whole duty for that day.

Dealers, and manufacturers, were under the necessity of suspending payment, yesterday. Every effort was made on their part to meet liabilities, but the heavy capital invested, and the extreme stringency of the money market, together with heavy losses they have suffered by the failures of others, rendered this the only alternative.

Providence Mirror 13th.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—Menschik writes on the evening of the 15th, that the siege operations had been suspended, and that the cannonade had gradually relaxed. On the 18th it had almost entirely ceased. Ominous rumors are prevalent of a £10,000,000 sterling loan, at ten per cent interest, for the purpose of paying the income tax.

LXXIII CONGRESS.—2d Session.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.
SENATE.—Mr. Adams introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States.—The bill extends the term of naturalization to 21 years, and acts, prospectively, upon those foreigners only who may enter the United States after the passage of the act.—The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The correspondence concerning the arrest of the French Consul at San Francisco was called for. Notice of bills to improve Illinois Rivers and Chicago and Waukegan Harbors; also to legalize the franking privilege. The Ocean Mail-Steamer appropriation bill of this session was taken up; but, after some discussion, it was laid on the table.
HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman asked leave to tender the mediation of the United States to settle the Russian war, but the House would not suspend the rules, and Mr. C. pocketed his paper. A resolution to send a steamer and transport vessel to the relief of Dr. Kane met with the same defeat. Three days of next week were set apart for business relating to the district of Columbia, Appropriations for the Army and the Military were reported on the Ways and Means Committee.—The Pacific Railroad bill was put over to the second Tuesday in January, without reports from the surveyors. A bill to improve the discipline of the Navy was taken up. The President's Message was taken up, and distributed to the appropriate committees, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.
SENATE.—The Senate made the reorganization of the Judiciary the special order for the 2d day of January. The joint resolution for the election of Chaplain was taken up, and after a short debate the Rev. Mr. Slocer, the present Chaplain, was selected. Adjourned.
HOUSE.—A bill for the better security of life and property on the Long-Island and New Jersey Coasts was reported, and after debate was adopted by the application of the previous question. It provides for men, and better arrangements for life-saving along the Coasts. The next subject of importance taken up (the House being on Committee on the Invalid Pension bill) was a proposition to repeal the duty of foreign goods, in favor of which Mr. W. B. F. Orange of New-York, made a speech. The Pennsylvania members of course opposed the motion, and finally the Committee from the House passed the Pension bill and adjourned.

WASHINGTON Dec. 13.
SENATE.—A proposition to entertain the public expense the Convention of Soldiers of 1812, to meet during the winter at Washington, was referred. The Invalid Pension bill came in from the House. Mr. Badger's bill increasing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, and raising the pay of Members of Congress from \$8,912 per year, was introduced, and for the present laid on the table. A bill was introduced and referred to the Finance Committee, granting railroad companies the years time in which to pay duties on iron imported for railroad purposes. The Senate then went into Executive Session.
HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Usury Laws. The Public Lands Committee reported in favor of extending the California Land Commission. The House voted to print 15,000 copies of the Abstract of the Census for the use of the members. The House then went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, when Mr. Mace rose to offer a bill to restore to the Missouri Compromise and of course prohibiting slavery in Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Mace supports this plan in a brief speech. Mr. Stephens of Georgia got the floor and the House adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
The Collins steamship Pacific, from Liverpool arrived at New York Wednesday morning.
There is nothing decisive from the war.
In England matters had arrived at a crisis, and Parliament would probably be summoned for the purpose of imposing a tax.
Since the terrible battle of Inkermann on the 5th of November, when the allies lost 4000 men and the Russians 10,000, no party had been in a condition to resume hostilities; consequently there were no news.
The reported battle on the 13th is false.
The utmost slacker is manifested in France and England in sending reinforcements, as the existence of the allied arms depends upon them. Several thousand troops had already arrived.
It is reported that the Russians had captured two English cruisers in the Baltic.
Louis Napoleon announces that powerful provision will be made for the allies in Bessarabia.
The Austrian, Prussian and German diplomats are active in endeavoring to get up new negotiations, but France and England have notified them that they will not now treat on the basis of the four conditions.
Constantinople, Nov. 20.—Thirty-five English transports were lost in the Black Sea on the 14th inst. The Prince and the Sea Nymph foundered with all on board. Three mail steamers have been stranded. The Sanspareil was driven ashore and sunk. The Britannia had five feet water in her hold. The Agamemnon was stranded, but got afloat again. The Sampson machinery is damaged. The Retribution was saved by throwing her guns overboard. The Terrible escaped injury. The Herminette and Paito are lost.
Odessa, Nov. 22.—Three ships of the line and eighteen transports were greatly damaged in the 14th.
The hurricane of the 14th did not extend beyond the Black Sea, and supplies and reinforcements were constantly arriving in spite of the stormy weather.
Constantinople dates of the 20th inst. that during the previous ten days 15,000 men, to reinforce the allies, had sailed for the Crimea, and passed the Bosphorus on their way thither.
A despatch from Gen. Canrobert, dated Sebastopol, 13th, state that the operation of the siege were progressing.
40,000 Turks are concentrating near Povan. It is reported that the command of the troops to be sent to Bessarabia, has been conferred upon Gen. Barguzy d'Almeida. The movement upon Bessarabia has already commenced.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—Menschikov writes on the evening of the 19th, that the siege operations had been suspended, as that the cannonade had gradually relaxed. On the 18th it had almost entirely ceased. Ominous rumors are prevalent to the effect that the Government intend to raise a loan of £10,000,000 sterling loan, at ten per cent interest.

